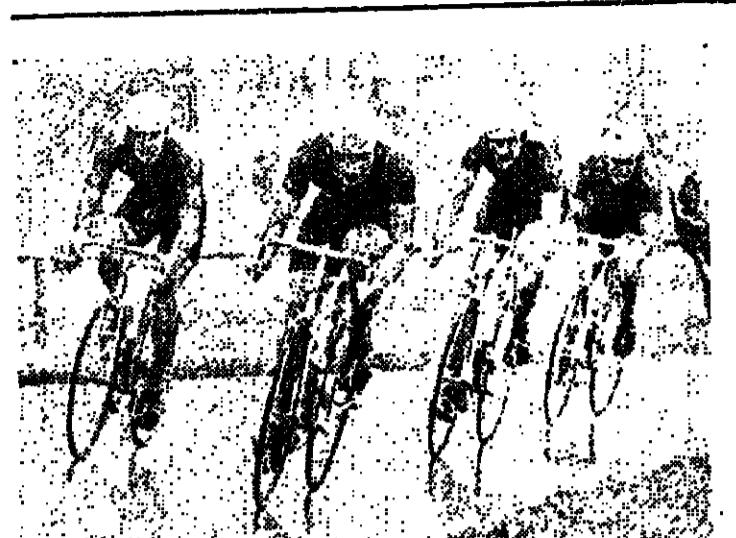


SPORTS



The Soviet team of cyclists: Yuri Kashkin, Oleg Logvin, Oleg Chuzhida and Sergei Voronin, during the 100 km team-time-trial race. They finished in third place.

Photo TASS

CYCLING CHAMPIONSHIP: SOME SURPRISES IN STORE

Whereas the world cycling championship held in the city of Lester (Britain) was unsatisfactory, the very start of the road racing event in the British city of Goodwood produced a surprise: the main favourites for the 100-kilometre team race—the USSR national team, the Olympic champions and last year's world champions the GDR team, suffered a defeat. They were beaten by Holland who came first in 2 hr 14 min and 46 sec. The Dutch have always been among the world's leading cyclists, and with their current gold medal they have reaffirmed their leadership in the four-year interval between the Olympic Games. The silver medal won by the Swiss was

also something of a surprise, as their time was only marginally longer than that of the winner's team—2 hr 14 min 46 sec.

The Soviet cyclists came in third, repeating their last year's time of 2 hr 14 min 53 sec. The Soviet team, coached by Viktor Kapitonov, included Olympic champions Yuri Kashkin and Oleg Logvin, and the younger cyclists Oleg Chuzhida and Sergei Voronin.

The GDR team came in fourth. On the race track the GDR cyclists came into their own winning two gold, two silver and three bronze medals. The Soviet track racers fetched only two gold and one bronze medals. The winner of the 100-metre hurdle race—13.66 sec,

FIELD-AND-TRACK'S RECORD RELAY

With a time of 1 min 43.89 sec Sebastian Coe, of Britain, has shown the world's best result of the season in the 800-metre race. In the 4x400 relay Coe ran in the last stage, giving Britain a world record of 7 min 03.98 sec taking over from the Soviet athlete who, four years ago in Pudok, covered the distance in 7 min 08.1 sec.

The winner of the 400-metre race was Walter McCoy, USA, with 45.45 sec. Two-time 1976 Olympic champion Alberto Juantorena, of Cuba, came second with 46.55 sec, while his fellow-countryman Alejandro Casas came first in the 110-metre hurdle race—13.66 sec,

YASHCHENKO TO MAKE A COMEBACK

The fresh air, carried on with his physical exercises, and jumping on soft soil.

Then the things he did gradually became more complicated. The athlete jumped standing in water, and then on sand, and did squat jumps with a weight bar while gradually increasing the load to 150 kg.

He trains in a forest camp on the outskirts of his native city of Zaporozhye. Early in the morning he starts with a light thirty-minute warm-up, and in the evening he goes in for another training session which is more complicated. Jumping presents no difficulty to Vladimir, and he is a good runner. He and his coach are already planning to go to the stadium facilities before the winter to start jumping in earnest. Vladimir Yashchenko did not allow his stay in hospital to interrupt his studies at the teachers' college. He passed the second- and the third-year exams and is going to start work on his graduation paper.

Psychologically Vladimir is now ready to start, concludes Telezh. We hope that he will soon successfully perform in competition with other athletes. He still holds the world indoor high jump record (235 cm).



Yuri Kashkin, Oleg Logvin, Oleg Chuzhida and Sergei Voronin, during the 100 km team-time-trial race. They finished in third place.

Photo TASS

No. 71 (385), SEPTEMBER 7-10, 1982

Price 5 kopeks

MICHAEL FOOT ON BRITISH NUCLEAR DETERRENT

London. To secure peace is the most pressing issue of our times, said the British Labour Party Leader, Michael Foot. While addressing an anti-war rally in Bristol, he stressed that the Soviet Union's military power, and later it turned out that these warnings were false alarms. This information, subsequently found groundless, was used as the basis for the creation of entire arsenals, while precious time for peace to grow strong was lost before it was discovered that this information was at best inaccurate.

The British defence policy should not be based on nuclear weapons, he said. This country should give up its so-called "independent nuclear deterrent".

MOSCOW SIGHTS

Yuri Gagarin Square

</div

FRENCH AND GREEK PRESIDENTS ON WORLD ISSUES

Athens. In order to defend peace, it is necessary to take measures to remove the causes of the situation which threatens it. This can only be achieved by creating an atmosphere of confidence throughout the world, which can only be assured under a controllable party of forces at a low level as can be attained. This is not difficult provided there is goodwill and common sense, said the Greek President Constantine Karamanlis during his negotiations with the French President François Mitterrand.

At the end of their talks, the two presidents held a press conference. Asked about the American sanctions to ban the sales of technologies for the East-West gas pipeline, P. Mitterrand said that his country would honour all agreements signed.

TYPICAL HYPOCRICY

New York. Professor Edward Herman of Pennsylvania University has levelled criticism against the Reagan administration's hypocritical policies which combine incessant talk about the need to fight "international terrorism" with aid to repressive and aggressive regimes.

Writing in the "Philadelphia Inquirer," he says that among "international terrorists" officials in Washington never include the regimes in those countries where torture and political murders have become standard practice. The scale of violence which swept some of the countries with governments "friendly" to the United States is really shocking. In May 1978, for instance,

by the French companies. He added that it would never "play the American game" of sanctions against the Soviet Union. He described Ronald Reagan's threat against France as interference in the domestic affairs of his country.

France, he stressed, is an independent country, and in keeping with the principles of a sovereign state, it acts in whatever way it deems.

On the Palestinian issue, the French president said that France supported the existence of the state of Israel and recognized the PLO as expressing the interests of the Palestinian people, although recognition was not backed by official agreements.



No, no, the tactics are still the same. We only change our kits to avoid confusion...

Drawing by V. Rozantsev

FACTS and EVENTS

① The US Navy command in Japan has notified the Japanese authorities of their intention to transfer 8 nuclear submarines from the US strategic nuclear force to the Yokosuka port, transformed into a strong-point of the US Seventh Fleet.

② According to data released by the Federal Chancellor's Press Office, the population of Austria stands at 7,552,000 people — an increase of almost 100,000 over the past decade. Women predominate — there

are 113 of them to every 100 men. Almost every fifth Austrian lives in the capital, Vienna.

③ As many as 5,883 private companies folded in Canada in the first half of this year.

④ Late in 1981, the ten EEC countries had a joint population of 270 million 403 thousand, the EEC Statistics Service reports. This represents a 0.3 per cent increase against 1980.

⑤ The Ministry of Commerce and Industry in Seoul has published statistics which say that over the past 16 years, South Korea has run into a balance of payments deficit exceeding 24 thousand million dollars.

Vladimir BRODETSKY

VIEWPOINT

THE ARMS TRADE

The Israeli aggression provides an example — by no means the first or the last — of why, how and to whom the United States sells weapons. President Reagan's directive on a new policy in the arms trade, which became operative as of the summer of last year, officially declares that the United States regards the sales and deliveries of arms and other military material as well as the provision of military assistance as an important and necessary component of its foreign policy.

Undersecretary of State James Buckley was even more frank on this issue when he said that in the arms trade, the United States was guided by the American interest in consolidating links with states having something to offer. It is in terms of strategy and of national security interests rather than by the human rights situation there.

The Pentagon has set up a defence fund in order to ensure uninterrupted arms deliveries abroad in any situation without the need for official permission from governmental agencies. In "emergency" cases, the weapons from this fund are to be delivered to "hot spots" anywhere in the world. Quite recently, deliveries of this sort were made over a short period to Somalia.

Facts show that the United States retains a solid lead in arms sales. And the past year has seen a sharp rise in the volume of this trade. Whereas in 1980 and 1981, 17,500 and 19,800 million dollars' worth of American military hardware went abroad, in 1982 these figures zoomed up to 25,000 million. In 1983, they are expected to reach 30,000 million dollars.

Although America's NATO allies — France, Britain and West Germany lag somewhat behind the United States, they also sold weapons and military technology to the tune of 30,000 million dollars between 1976 and 1980.

The Americans sell their weapons to 120 countries. The US arms trade accounts for nearly 50 per cent of the world's total exports of weapons and military equipment (or for 75 per cent of the capitalist countries share of this trade).

Over the past few years, the biggest buyers of American arms have been Saudi Arabia, which bought merchandise worth 35 thousand million dollars; Iran — 44 thousand million dollars; Britain, 22 thousand million dollars; and South Korea, 12 thousand million dollars each; and Egypt, the Netherlands, Taiwan and Japan — 3 thousand million dollars' worth each.

Under the programme for military and economic aid in the next fiscal year, the United States is to make further increases in the deliveries of its weapons to all these countries, with the exception of Iran. As a rule, major American deliveries of weapons being accompanied by an expansion in the arms race. In some regions, large amounts of weapons are piling up, with states in the area being drawn into the arms race, and military potential built up creating the danger of new complications and greater tension. By aggravating the situation in some areas, this flow of weapons causes local governments to spend enormous sums of money on arms, which they can ill afford, instead of developing their national economies, health, and education.

By expanding its arms trade, especially with aggressive states, the United States closes its eyes to the danger of such steps for mankind. The danger lurking in an expanding trade in sophisticated weapons lies mostly in the exception of Iran. As a rule, major American deliveries of weapons being accompanied by an expansion in the arms race. In some regions, large amounts of weapons are piling up, with states in the area being drawn into the arms race, and military potential built up creating the danger of new complications and greater tension. By aggravating the situation in some areas, this flow of weapons causes local governments to spend enormous sums of money on arms, which they can ill afford, instead of developing their national economies, health, and education.

Now that the United States and its NATO partners — Britain, West Germany and France — have sharply stepped up their arms sales decisions on this matter are urgently needed. The Soviet Union has always been in favour of reducing such trade. It was not this country, but the United States that walked out of the negotiations on this vital issue. However, we have left the door open for such talks to be resumed and continued. "Nor does this country object to any interested party taking part in the talks."

It points out that Japan regards these actions as contrary to the principles agreed at the Third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea, which devised a draft convention regulating the use of the World Ocean by its allies and the countries dependent on it. By using

the Japanese government has lodged a protest with the United States, Britain, France and West Germany against the agreement, these states having signed over a large-scale act of aggression against Angola. The Israeli minister added that the Japanese government, speaking about them in the third person, is that not the reason for most friendly relations in the Darien.

Judging by newspaper reports in Israel, Defence Minister Sharon has stepped up his efforts to

MN INFORMATION No. 71, 1982

RESPONSE

EMBARGOMANIA

The present-day American strategy consists in fighting a trade and economic war on all fronts. This war is not only against the USSR and the socialist countries — but the enemies are also chosen from among their allies including their northern neighbour — Canada.

A few days ago, Senator John Danforth tabled an International trucking bill to impose a two-year suspension on renewals of licences allowing Canadian trucking companies to operate in the United States. The aim is to exert pressure on Ottawa to bring about more favourable conditions for American trucking operations in Canada.

This sets off another round in the economic war against the northern neighbour. The previous stages in this war included the demand that Canada should not supply the Soviet Union with equipment for the construction of the gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe, establishment of trade barriers against imports of Canadian potash to the United States and restrictions on imports of Canadian uranium and communications systems. This list could be continued still further.

To Canada there are very sensitive issues, since her southern neighbour accounts for 70 per cent of the volume of its foreign trade. Observers note that this one-sided orientation is fraught with serious consequences for the Canadian economy, since everything in such a situation depends on the mood among members of the American administration or the law-givers from Capital Hill the next day.

① The Ministry of Commerce and Industry in Seoul has published statistics which say that over the past 16 years, South Korea has run into a balance of payments deficit exceeding 24 thousand million dollars.

Vladimir BRODETSKY

REPRISALS IN PAKISTAN

Delhi. Reports from Pakistan speak about a new wave of reprisals launched by Zia ul-Haq's administration against the leaders of the opposition parties and organizations in the Pakistani-held part of the Indian states of Jammu and Kashmir. Among

them is the Mirpur Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The authorities have imprisoned them in view of the popular support for the growing movement in Pakistan demanding an elimination of the military rule and to establish a democratic civilian administration.

We cannot allow our country to revert to the past.

It may be said with confidence that thanks to our correct approach to this task, more and more Afghans are coming over to our side and appeal to us to ensure peace and security throughout the country.

FACTS and EVENTS

① Underwater work has now started in Britain to salvage the first British submarine "Holland" from the sea bottom. Weighing 100 tonnes it sank in 1913 in the English Channel, south of Plymouth.

② According to Tokyo's fire service there were 7,217 fires in the Japanese capital last year, i.e. 341 fires more than last year. 5,326 families suffered as a result of the fires, and 158 people died, 6,162 structures were damaged.

It is known that each aboriginal tribe in Australia talks in its own language. Ethnographer established not so long ago that the Dieri tribe uses two dialects. One is common for the whole tribe. The other one is designed exclusively for communication among sons-in-law and mothers-in-law. In general, mothers-in-law enjoy special status with the Dieri. Thus, sons-in-law never mention their mothers-in-law's names, speaking about them in the third person. Is that not the reason for most friendly relations in the Dieri families?

Judging by newspaper reports in Israel, Defence Minister Sharon has stepped up his efforts to

MN INFORMATION No. 71, 1982

SALVADORAN PATRIOTS SCORE

NEW VICTORIES

San Jose. Despite lavish and constantly growing military aid from the United States, deliveries of American military hardware and weapons, and the presence of American military advisers in the Salvadoran army, the punitive troops cannot break the resistance of the patriots fighting for freedom and democracy.

At a press conference in the capital, San Salvador, the Defence Minister José Guillermo García said that between July 1981 and June 1982, the Salvadoran army lost 3,800 servicemen, or one-fifth of its personnel. And this information is far from providing a complete picture of the losses incurred.

This sets off another round in the economic war against the northern neighbour. The previous stages in this war included the demand that Canada should not supply the Soviet Union with equipment for the construction of the gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe, establishment of trade barriers against imports of Canadian potash to the United States and restrictions on imports of Canadian uranium and communications systems. This list could be continued still further.

To Canada there are very sensitive issues, since her southern neighbour accounts for 70 per cent of the volume of its foreign trade. Observers note that this one-sided orientation is fraught with serious consequences for the Canadian economy, since everything in such a situation depends on the mood among members of the American administration or the law-givers from Capital Hill the next day.

① The Ministry of Commerce and Industry in Seoul has published statistics which say that over the past 16 years, South Korea has run into a balance of payments deficit exceeding 24 thousand million dollars.

Vladimir BRODETSKY

VIETNAM DENIES SLANDER

Hanoi. Vietnam denies the slanderous reports broadcast by Australian radio which, quoting military sources in Thailand, alleges that Vietnam is building up its armed forces and armaments in Western Kampuchea.

These inventions, says the Vietnamese VIA news agency, are aimed at distorting the good-

Science and technology

① The mummy of a child (in the photos) which has lain in the ground for 700 years was found during archaeological excavations near the Peruvian capital of Lima. Although it has remained in the ground for several centuries, the mummy has been very well preserved. The child's body was covered by hundreds of metres of woolen cloth. Apart from the

will displayed by Vietnam when it decided to withdraw a number of its forces from Kampuchea. The purpose of these allegations is to play down the reasonable initiatives advanced by the foreign ministers of the countries in Indochina and to subvert the atmosphere of dialogue and to

will displayed by Vietnam when it decided to withdraw a number of its forces from Kampuchea. The purpose of these allegations is to play down the reasonable initiatives advanced by the foreign ministers of the countries in Indochina and to subvert the atmosphere of dialogue and to

Judging by newspaper reports in Israel, Defence Minister Sharon has stepped up his efforts to

MN INFORMATION No. 71, 1982



West German newspapers and television have made public new information about American chemical weapons being stored on West German soil. Experts say that these weapons are capable of wiping out the globe's entire population.

In the photo: American chemical weapons depot near the city of Pischbach, Rhineland-Palatinate. The depot stores nearly 2,000 tonnes of poisonous chemicals.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

AUTHORITATIVE VOICE FOR PEACE

Commenting on the results of this year's Pugwash Conference which ended a few days ago in Warsaw, PRAVDA writes that the Pugwash scientists have supported the historical Soviet commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and they have called on the other nuclear powers to assume a similar obligation. They have sharply condemned the Pentagon's strategies allowing for a "limited" "protracted" nuclear war, as well as the allegations about "winnable" nuclear war peddled about by the aggressive NATO circles. The Pugwash delegates have called on scientists throughout the world to take an immediate part in actions to prevent a nuclear disaster and appealed to governments to direct their efforts towards the conclusion of comprehensive international agreement to remove the threat of nuclear war.

The collective voice of the scientists who met in Warsaw is highly authoritative, the daily notes. Over the past few decades, the Pugwash movement has gained new experience in putting new initiatives into practice. Its recommendations have been instrumental in the conclusion of the agreement banning nuclear tests in the atmosphere, outer space and under water. The humanist scientists are working towards having the mass media draw universal attention to means of preventing a nuclear disaster.

THE LESSONS OF LEBANON

One of the main lessons of Lebanon's tragedy is that there will be neither peace nor security or even simply stability in the Middle East until the Arab people of Palestine exercise their legitimate right to self-determination and create their own independent state, and not just simply anywhere, but in the territories taken away from them by the Israeli aggressors in 1967, writes the KAOSONOLSKAYA PRAVDA newspaper. The struggle for the creation of an independent Palestinian state, the newspaper points out, will continue. PLO has not only held out, it has also preserved its organizational structure and leadership, and this is one of its main victories.

In building their "greater Israel", the article says, the Zionists appear to forget or hope to evade the destiny of those who once wished to create a "thousand-year third Reich". But history will be merciless to the Tel Aviv rulers as the fate of Lebanon and the Palestinians.

CHILEANS KEEP UP THE STRUGGLE

The fascist dictatorship in Chile has kept itself in power for the ninth year now by means of bayonets, democracy and lavish assistance from American imperialism, the SOVIET-ROSSIA newspaper points out. Grief, calamity, hunger and poverty — this is what the fascists have brought to the working people of Chile.

The junta is, of course, trying to give a face-lift to its regime, DINIA, notorious for its inhuman repressions, no longer exists, but it has been succeeded by the national Information centre (NIC) and the National Investigations Service. The terror campaign is now being carried out secretly so as not to attract attention. In an attempt to strengthen its position in the country the junta is making overtures to the working and middle class and the peasantry, promising them all sorts of reforms. But this is but a demagogic campaign. And the so-called "national approval" was ensured under gun point.

The Chilean fascists hope, the newspaper writes, that with time the world will forget about their bloody deeds. Their hopes, however, have proved to be futile. This is seen from the weeks of solidarity with the Chilean people, which take place all over the world every year.

INDIAN OCEAN NEEDS PEACE

The problem of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace was central to the negotiations which the Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi held in the capitals of Mauritius and Mozambique at the end of August, writes the NEW TIMES weekly.

The source of the danger to the ocean is well known. The United States and some of its NATO allies are building up their military presence there, setting up more and more military bases. The island of Diego Garcia has become a major base for the United States. Rattling the nuclear sabre, the Pentagon has in recent years acquired a number of outposts in Kenya, Somalia, Oman and Australia.

India has expressed its firm support for the just demand of Mauritius to have its sovereignty restored over the island of Diego Garcia. The weekly stresses that it is important now for all peace-loving states to act in unison to have the Indian Ocean become a zone of peace.

KIEV ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

The International Labour Organization, headquartered in Geneva, has hosted an exhibition commemorating the 1,500th anniversary of Kiev, the capital of the Soviet Ukraine.

The show featured various folk crafts: ceramics, embroidery, wood carvings, printed matter, including books and art albums dedicated to Kiev, picture postcards and posters.

U.S. Deputy Director-General pointed out in his opening speech that Kiev is a big and wonderful city which has made a considerable contribution to world culture. Kiev at present is a graphic example of the peaceful work of its population.

ON INTEREST

CITY... FOR SALE

HOW TO TALK TO YOUR MOTHER-IN-LAW

It is known that each aboriginal tribe in Australia talks in its own language. Ethnographer established not so long ago that the Dieri tribe uses two dialects. One is common for the whole tribe. The other one is designed exclusively for communication among sons-in-law and mothers-in-law

HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

CONSTRUCTION WORK HAS BEGUN ON THE MAIN SECTION FOR THE PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINES, FIT FOR ALMOST ALL TERRAIN, IN THE AUTOMOBILE FACTORY IN MIASS, IN THE SOUTHERN URALS. Their output is envisaged in the country's recently adopted Food Programme. A conveyor-block system is being used to more than twice speed up construction work on this important project.

THOSE TAKING PART ON THE EXPEDITION ORGANIZED BY THE INSTITUTE OF HISTORY, PHILOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY AT THE SIBERIAN BRANCH OF THE USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES HAVE ALREADY COVERED THE MOST DIFFICULT PARTS OF THE ROUTE ACROSS SAKHALIN AND REACHED THE ISOLATED ISLAND VILLAGES. Their aim is to make an all-round study of the original indigenous culture and the traditional occupations of the Nivkhs and those of other Northern small national and ethnic groups.

THE LAST BATCHES OF MERCHANDISE FOR THE INHABITANTS OF THE ARCTIC'S EASTERN SECTOR HAVE BEEN LOADED IN THE PORT OF VLA-DIVOSTOK ABOARD SHIPS BOUND FOR GREEN CAPE, TIKSI AND PEVEK. This year the Arctic navigation season has been experiencing trying weather conditions. Unpassable icefields have literally cut off the shores of the Chukotka Peninsula, and icebreakers had to accompany merchant ships for thousands of kilometres.

250 HECTARES OF NEW LANDS HAVE BEEN ADDED TO THE IRRIGATED CROP FIELDS at the Kalmiusube state farm, in the Khotkogol District of Kirghizia. Water has been brought to this drought-prone zone via massive new canals.

A BOOK-ILLUSTRATION EXHIBITION COMMEMORATING THE LIFE AND CREATIVE ACTIVITY OF GOETHE IS OPENED at the All-Union State Library of Foreign Literature, in Moscow. The exhibits on display are on loan from the Central Library for Classical Literature in the town of Weimar (German Democratic Republic).



OLEG ANTONOV'S AIRLINERS

The name of aircraft designer Oleg Antonov and the development of Soviet transport aviation are closely linked together. The importance of this air service grew especially in connection with the development of the almost inaccessible districts of Siberia and the Far East. Now these routes are served by many aircraft of his design—from the modest AN-2 biplane which is often used as a passenger and freight taxi and can land on a little strip of flat land the size of a football pitch, to the mighty AN-22 capable of carrying 70 tonnes of cargo. This plane was called the Anteater.

In the age of jet aviation Antonov remained for a long time an advocate of turbo-prop. This was substantiated by the need for thrifty fuel consumption (turbo-prop consume only two-thirds of the fuel required by other engines) which was a great advantage when flying to this drought-prone zone via massive new canals.

Gas pipeline taken up into mountains

The builders of the export Urengoi-Pomary-Uzghord gas pipeline have finally completed a complicated section in the foothills of the Carpathian Mountains (west of the USSR). It took them two days instead of three to assemble a passage across a subterranean section of the Soyuz underground service lines which ran next to it were encased in durable metallic jackets for protection. Vehicles

were only diverted for a few hours along a road to make a detour which had been prepared well in advance. During this time the steel pipe passed above the existing gas pipeline and came down again into the trench under the road. The lands on the roadside were immediately recultivated.

ing equipment and other transport, casting machines, mechanized and automatic installations and many other sophisticated items.

GAS RESERVES

FROM THE LOWER VOLGA

A new gas field has been discovered near the station of Aktsarskaya, in the lower Volga region north of the city of Astrakhan, writes *PRAVDA*.

Photographs from space have indicated the existence of plentiful gas reserves on the field and there are many years of exploratory work ahead. One thing is clear—this wealth ought to be exploited.

Schekhter believes that the gas field is unique, as it has valuable gas condensate with an unusually high sulphur content, a mineral that is increasingly in demand, especially for the manufacture of fertilizers.

By 1984, it is hoped that facilities will be available at the field for the processing of three thousand million cubic metres of gas. By 1988, the amount of extracted and processed fuel is to reach six thousand million cu m, going up to 10 thousand million in subsequent years. Elliptical wells are to be drilled in the Aktsarsk area amidst the sands of the Northern Caspian region, and these wells are to be linked by means of pipelines to the gas refinery at the heart of this new gas project.

Between 20 and 25 thousand workers will be engaged in exploiting the field, continues the paper. Large-scale housing construction is to be launched in Astrakhan and in the regional capital. It has been decided that all those engaged on the project (whether builders or oilmen) will live permanently in Astrakhan commuting to the field by electric train.

The workers will operate in rotating shifts, and schedules of present under construction near the field will allow teams of workers till they are relieved. New residential estates are to be built in Astrakhan so that

THE ARCTIC HAS COME WITHIN REACH

This first ship of the year has left the Murmansk merchant port, bound for the eastern sector of the Arctic. The route of nearly 5,000 km from Murmansk to Pevek and back was covered by the motor ship "Alexander Nevsky" in only 40 days. Fifty years ago when a regular shipping service first started on this important sea route, even the most powerful ships hardly managed the journey from the west to the east in one navigation. Thanks to the fact that mighty new icebreakers have been added to the fleet, including nuclear-powered ships, the men of the Polar region can now reach practically all districts in the Arctic.

WATER COMES TO DESERTS

A semidesert area in the lower reaches of the Chu River has become a zone of gentle agriculture in Kazakhstan after water has reached eight thousand hectares of virgin land there along a 35-kilometre canal.

After arid, but fertile land have been reclaimed in the Dzhambul Region, most of which lies in deserts and semideserts, the area has turned into a major supplier of grain, vegetables, and fruit. Today it grows more than one-third of all the sugar beet in Kazakhstan. The expansion of irrigated farming has helped set up a stable storage base, which has secured an intensive development of cattle breeding.

Kazakhstan is successfully

implementing a long-term programme for irrigation. It has built the Chu and Tashbulak water reservoirs which supply water to the farms in a joint venture with the irrigators from the neighbouring Kirghiz Republic, an artificial Kiryv Sea has been filled. Water to the fields and plantations comes from more than 1,500 depth wells, and dozens of small reservoirs where the water level is regulated on a day-to-day basis. Apart from the construction of new irrigation sources, the existing canals are being rebuilt.

The monument by sculptor

Mikhail Mikheev was erected in 1962 on public subscription. Its granite-and-bronze foundation, made in the shape of the "Cap of Monomakh", the historic crown of Russian tsars, consists of 128 sculptures of prominent figures in Russian history and culture. Destroyed by fascists during the Second World War, the monument was later restored, but the events of that turbulent time left their mark on it, and microscopic scars and fissures began to expand rapidly.

The experiments in Zeleny

In 1925, Mexico was visited by a group of Soviet scientists from the All-Union Institute of Applied Botany. One of the results of their tour was a book, "Plants Cultivated in Mexico, Guatemala and Colombia". For many years, the Chief Botanical Garden in Moscow have not been alone in the research of plants which are most resistant to diseases. A great deal of useful work has been carried out on cotton at Iguala in an effort to raise its immunity to the dangerous wilt disease.

Sergei CHURKIN

RING FROM 12th CENTURY

A gold ring, by an unknown master of the 12th cent. iv, has been discovered by archaeologists excavating in the city of Novgorod.

This elaborately decorated piece of jewellery will be added to the exhibition of the best examples of Russian decorative

arts.

Today, we have rediscovered

and are ourselves using the techniques found by masters in the remote past.

OF INTEREST

A MUSEUM

WITH A DIFFERENCE

In Kaunas, believe it or not, there is a museum dedicated to the devils of the world.

The collection was started by A. Zemaitis, a well-known Lithuanian artist. All his life he has collected dolls, masks, pipes and other curiosities made from wood, metal, leather and clay and decorated by the heroes of local folklore—old wooden figures, etc.

It has grown over the years as inhabitants of Kaunas, returning from distant parts, have added to it. The collection, particularly during their travels, has greatly increased: from 2 to nearly 20 per cent of the total population figure. This is mainly explained by two reasons: the consequences of World War II and the collection's association with the considerable growth of the average life expectancy (from 40 years in 1940 to more than 70 today).

The collection, which now numbers over 10,000 items, has recently been rehoused in a new building especially built for

wide audiences.

Despite the fact that the texts

are very brief, each of them

carries an aphoristically meaningful, concise and complete idea, says the scholar.

The songs tell us how Tofalars

raise reindeer, catch fish

trap for animals and gather

other tundra produce. There are

many plays and lyrical and comic songs. They are sung to the accompaniment of a violin and an accordion, and the folk instruments "charly-khobus" and "chaidyan".

The folk songs experts have

set themselves another task

of that of organizing groups of

performers who would carry

out their interesting and unique

phenomenon—the traditional art of the Tofalars to a wide audience.

Despite the fact that the texts

are very brief, each of them

carries an aphoristically meaningful, concise and complete idea, says the scholar.

The songs tell us how Tofalars

raise reindeer, catch fish

trap for animals and gather

other tundra produce. There are

many plays and lyrical and comic songs. They are sung to the accompaniment of a violin and an accordion, and the folk instruments "charly-khobus" and "chaidyan".

The folk songs experts have

set themselves another task

of that of organizing groups of

performers who would carry

out their interesting and unique

phenomenon—the traditional art of the Tofalars to a wide audience.

Despite the fact that the texts

are very brief, each of them

carries an aphoristically meaningful, concise and complete idea, says the scholar.

The songs tell us how Tofalars

raise reindeer, catch fish

trap for animals and gather

other tundra produce. There are

many plays and lyrical and comic songs. They are sung to the accompaniment of a violin and an accordion, and the folk instruments "charly-khobus" and "chaidyan".

The folk songs experts have

set themselves another task

of that of organizing groups of

performers who would carry

out their interesting and unique

phenomenon—the traditional art of the Tofalars to a wide audience.

Despite the fact that the texts

are very brief, each of them

carries an aphoristically meaningful, concise and complete idea, says the scholar.

The songs tell us how Tofalars

raise reindeer, catch fish

trap for animals and gather

other tundra produce. There are

many plays and lyrical and comic songs. They are sung to the accompaniment of a violin and an accordion, and the folk instruments "charly-khobus" and "chaidyan".

The folk songs experts have

set themselves another task

of that of organizing groups of

performers who would carry

out their interesting and unique

phenomenon—the traditional art of the Tofalars to a wide audience.

Despite the fact that the texts

are very brief, each of them

carries an aphoristically meaningful, concise and complete idea, says the scholar.

The songs tell us how Tofalars

raise reindeer, catch fish

trap for animals and gather

other tundra produce. There are

many plays and lyrical and comic songs. They are sung to the accompaniment of a violin and an accordion, and the folk instruments "charly-khobus" and "chaidyan".

The folk songs experts have

set themselves another task

of that of organizing groups of

performers who would carry

out their interesting and unique

phenomenon—the traditional art of the Tofalars to a wide audience.

Despite the fact that the texts

are very brief, each of them

carries an aphoristically meaningful, concise and complete idea, says the scholar.

The songs tell us how Tofalars

raise reindeer, catch fish

trap for animals and gather

other tundra produce. There are

many plays and lyrical and comic songs. They are sung to the accompaniment of a violin and an accordion, and the folk instruments "charly-khobus" and "chaidyan".

The folk songs experts have

set themselves another task

of that of organizing groups of

performers who would carry

out their interesting and unique

phenomenon—the traditional art of the Tofalars to a wide audience.

Despite the fact that the texts

are very brief, each of them

carries an aphoristically meaningful, concise and complete idea, says the scholar.

The songs tell us how Tofalars

ENTERTAINMENT

PROFILES

ALEXANDER RUDIN

The cellist, Alexander Rudin, is already quite well known, even though he is only 21. This year's Tchaikovsky Competition, where he was awarded the title of laureate and won a silver medal, was the fifth major internationals' music competition in which he had taken part.

Lev Bygrov, Rudin's teacher at the Moscow Conservatoire, has the following comments on his pupil: "Sasha decided he would play the cello when he was five years old. He has aounding talent and a rare capacity for work. He always comes up with a highly unique solo to the interpretation of music."

Alexander's mother, a pianist, had a lot to do with his musical education. This may be why the piano became his second profession. He likes accompanying violinists and playing in chamber orchestras.

Once acquainted with Rudin's playing one is over astounded by his attempts to penetrate not only to the essence of the music itself, but also to get to grips with a wide range of problems facing the art as a whole, to reach to its philosophical basis. Right from the start the young musician's playing was distinguished by its great depth and seriousness; today this is reinforced by his mastery of technique. When at the age of 15, Rudin won the Bach Competition in the GDR, the press described him as an emotionally-intellectual musician of the very highest class they knew what they were talking about.

The works of Bach, Schumann, Dvorak and Shostakovich have a permanent place in his repertoire — in other words his road from classical to modern music lies via the romantics.

These names, says Alexander, will doubtlessly always form part of my life, together with the great music which stands behind them. But if I had to choose, I would go for Tchaikovsky, whose work I love more and more and Mussorgsky with the astonishing feel for his country and psychology that pervades his music. Unfortunately, he wrote nothing for the cello. Alas,



USSR AND INDIA TO MAKE A JOINT FILM

The Lenfilm Studio in Leningrad and Indian film-makers are preparing for joint production of a new feature film about Gerasim Lebedev, the founder of the first European-type theatre in India. Gerasim Lebedev was born in 1749 in the city of Yaroslavl on the Volga. In 1775, he became a singer with the Russian embassy in India where he lived for many years. Lebedev had a good knowledge of Eng-

lish, and he also learnt Sindhi and Bengali. He made a study of the vocabulary and a grammar of Bengali and wrote several papers on the history of the Indian art. In Calcutta, he founded a theatre, put on a house for it, and taught its first actors.

The new film will be the third joint production by Indian and Soviet film-makers "After 'Nizhniy' and 'All Baba and the Forty Thieves'".

Capenda is to be built on the River Kwanza, 400 km. from the Angolan capital, Luanda. The Kwanza is a major river which possesses a huge hydroelectric potential. It is

planned to build an electric station here to generate an estimated 450-520 thousand kilowatts in four power blocks of Soviet make. The construction work will be carried out with technical assistance from Tech-nopromexport, an association affiliated to the Committees, which has signed a contract to this effect with the Energy Ministry in Luanda.

A dam will be built at the station and a reservoir to irrigate more than 400 thousand hectares of land.

Nikolai SERGEYEV

SPANISH TOUR FOR USSR FOLK DANCE ENSEMBLE

The USSR Folk Dance Ensemble is at present on tour in Spain.

We have often been on tour abroad, says Igor Molasyev, artistic director of the ensemble. Since our collective first came into being we have visited over 60 states. We are tremendously excited each time we go abroad, we go over our repertoire with a tooth-comb and exhaustively polish up each number.

This is our third tour of

ESTONIAN THEATRE IN MOSCOW

The Vanemuine Company from Estonia, the state theatre of opera, ballet and musical comedy and drama, is in Moscow giving performances at the Moscow Art Theatre.

this is true of many great composers, but this doesn't mean that one is deprived of the great pleasure of listening to their music!

It was during the 1978 Moscow Tchaikovsky Competition that Rudin's first record was released. And his second — two Haydn concertos — made its appearance during this year's competition.

NEW SEASON FOR MOSCOW ART THEATRE

The Moscow Art Theatre has started off its current season in Alma-Ata, where the people of Kazakhstan will have a chance to see some of the theatre's best productions — both classical and contemporary plays.

The company's Moscow season opens in October, and there are a number of treats in store for us. For instance, the premiers of a play based on "The Caving-in", a novel by M. Dzhavakhishvili and a classic of Georgian

literature. The producer is also from Georgia — T. Chkheladze. Rehearsals are in full swing of a show based on "Stolen Happiness", the classical play by the Ukrainian writer Ivan Franko.

During the current season we shall also see L. Tolstoy's "The Living Corpse", Shakespeare's "King Lear" and a contemporary play "Mother-of-Pearl-Zinsida", especially written for the company by M. Rosashin.

FACTS and EVENTS

Exhibitions. An exhibition of Soviet fine arts has opened in the biggest exhibition hall in the Angolan capital of Luanda. Dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the USSR, the exhibition includes works by Soviet painters, engravers, and sculptors from the republics of the Caucasus, Central Asia and the Baltic area.

Books. A sixth shop selling Soviet books has opened in Madagascar. Before 1978, when the first of these shops was opened, Soviet books were little known to local readers in general. Today, 60 thousand copies of books published in the USSR are sold in that country.

Books. A sixth shop selling Soviet books has opened in Madagascar. Before 1978, when the first of these shops was opened, Soviet books were little known to local readers in general. Today, 60 thousand copies of books published in the USSR are sold in that country.

WHAT'S ON!

September 7-10

THEATRES

FILMS

EXHIBITIONS

SPORTS

CHIEST

TRANSPORT HOURS

FOOTBALL

COMMUNICATED

TRANSPORT HOURS

FOOTBALL